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WEDNESDAY .. DECEMBER 9, 1885.

The President's Message.

The people now have a taste of Mr. CLEVELAND'S quality as a writer of public documents-that is, in his first annual message, which we print this morning; and we think that the general if not the universal verdict will be that he has no reason to fear invidious comparison with any of his predecessors. His clear, vigorous style and another Assistant Postmaster-General. masculine phrases remind us of another New York statesman of other daysthe great WILLIAM L. MARCY.

The President begins by making a which is in good taste-not too culogistic nor too formal. It is a heartfelt tribute to worth and distinction.

The President next says that it is his duty to recommend, and the duty of language that could not be improved be found necessary.

We have with other countries no laws. difficulties worth calling such.

Mr. Keiley's case is treated with dignity and justice. The President stands up for the principles which lie try. at the foundation of our free government.

The Argentine Republic, and its absurd claim against this country, Guate- Commissioner of Agriculture as to mals, and other South American coun. stock, &c. tries receive due attention. He withdraws from the Senate the treaty for a canel across Nicaragua. Here and for it. everywhere he declares against entangling alliances. His statement of at once a bill to regulate the succession his reasons is strong. We already have an immense country to defend at | States. home. The Tehnantepec route seems to be favored by the President, if a general remarks. caral can there be secured, to be open to all the world, and sacred from inter-

and also to the Chinese troubles in our as his competitors. If aught could add for mercy's sake, gentlemen, do not he says those troubles may be traced to persons not "citizens" of the United States. They are unnaturalized resi
States. They are unnaturalized resi
which vote was afterwards made unani
which vote was afterwards made unani
wealth, the birthplace of the noble Lee and Jackson, and who has been the dents, we suppose. He says race mous-it is the above-mentioned fact. Lee and Jackson, and who has been the prejudices prevail in a large part of our And on the other hand, not the least to-day fall so far behind her southern domain, and we are glad to add that he happy reflection upon the result is that sisters? North Carolina and Georgia says we have the right, and he will aid it can convey no sting to be outstripped by give their disabled citizens pensions Congress, so to legislate as to keep the one of DANIEL's splendid attainments.

Congo and the King of the Belgians. could safely intrust her honor and her Congo is not a dependency of Belgium, interests. And to none could she more but occupies to that country a relation safely intrust her honor and her interresentatives in the Congo conference satisfaction of knowing that when once says no harm will result, as we are not rhetoric, a learned lawyer, a feardistant countries.

in Germany and Austria.

ralization laws.

He hopes for a better extradition an international commission to define ginia-the Virginia which, while holding the boundary between Alaska and the

British possessions. Our relations with Mexico are cor- them as a priceless heritage, still reaches

dial. As to citizenship and naturalization, of the future. he says our laws are inadequate.

He withdrew last spring Mr. AR-THUR'S treaties with Mexico and San Domingo. He now gives convincing reasons why they shou'd not be ratified. He asks better salaries for diplomats

and consuls. The New Orleans Exposition is no-

The President next takes up the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The surplus revenue last year was over sixty millions of dollars. For receipts, expenditures, &c., we refer to the message. He favors reduced taxation. sheriff-that is, if membership in the Question of free trade is not involved, Legislature is an office at all. Therenor the question of protection. His fore, there would be no need to resign remarks here are admirable. Read the sheriffalty. them. He comes out for protection of the interests of American labor, which he happily says is the capital of our

During the year 145 national banks organized with a capital of \$16,938,000. They have circulating notes to the amount of \$4,274,910. There are 2,727 national banks. They could, if | nual report of the Male Orphan Asy-

necessary, largely increase our paper circulation

The silver question is next treated. The President rather disappoints us, as we had expected not only an able presentation of his side of the question, but something new either in the shape of argument or of illustration. We have no word of disapprobation for the President in this connection. He evidently teaches no doctrines anywhere in his message that he does not believe in, and he is not afraid to express his opinion on any question. Mr. CERNUSCHI'S paper is a much stronger argument for monometallism, or rather for stopping compulsory coinage, than Mr. CLEVELAND'S short argument. The difficulties the subject presents excuse almost any sort of theory; and the President's theory as to the laboring men and gold and silver is firmly held by able political economists. It is well known, on the other hand, that the workingmen in this country were never more prosperous and contented than when greenbacks were at a discount.

President names as resulting from our coinage law exist in England, where the gold standard is recognized. The President refers to the report of the Secretary of War. He gives army

officers a rap. He recommends a law to prevent navigable rivers from being obstructed

by bridges. Next he notices the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and talks about our war vessels, &c. He wants an ef- three-cent pieces.

fective navy. He recommends that money orders under \$5 cost only five cents. Also,

The Supreme Court and the other Federal courts the President wishes reorganized. They are crowded with business, and justice is denied. We reference to the late Vice-President, warmly second this motion. He advises that marshals and district attornevs be paid salaries.

The President has studied the Indian question, and makes some practical suggestions. He advises a commission to sage is a success. Congress to act. He invites Congress | investigate thoroughly all that concerns to cooperate with him, and does it in the Indians, and such legislation as may He recommends a change in land

He wants the pension list purged. He recommends a law to prevent the importation of Mormons into this coun-

The agricultural interests are con mended to the care of Congress. He concurs in the recommendations of the

Civil-service reform is a hobby with the President. He boldly stands up

The President asks Congress to pas to the office of President of the United

The message closes with some timely

The New Senator

Major JOHN WARWICK DANIEL is ruption during war as well as peace. to be congratulated upon carrying off them they will remain and fight the In this connection he makes appropriate the senatorial prize, not only on ac- Lovenstein's bill for the General As reference to our three transcontinental | count of the high position, but because | sembly to appropriate ten thousand of the recognized ability and claims of dollars per annum for the Soldiers' Proper reference is made to Chiua. all the gentlemen who were mentioned Home was noble and patriotic, but western States and Territories, though to a nomination for senatorial honors Chinese out of this country. The fight was a gallant one, among true He makes a pleasant reference to Virginians, to any one of whom Virginia which our President approves. Our repests than Major DANIEL. She has the went too far, and made the United he has entered the Senate Virginia will States one of the signatory Powers. He be no longer defenceless. A master of blessed" who knows that pain and bound by their action, and he will not less debater, a man of unflinchask the Senate to ratify any such agree- ing integrity, and, above all, a ment as was made by the conference. devoted son of the old Common-Here again, he repeats his objections to | wealth, his constituents can safely trust foreign alliances and engagements in him not only to defend Virginia successfully when she is assailed, but to The commission appointed by Presi- carry her oritlamme into the camp of dent ARTHUR to visit Central and her enemies whenever it may be ne-South America, our friendly relations | cessary. They can safely trust him with Corea, and the arrest and impri- to do his duty to his party sonment of Mr. SANTOS by the Ecua- and to his State and to the nation dorian Government, are touched upon. whate'er betides-safely trust him to Reference is also made to the French | revive the magic and the influence of Virginia's name in the highest branch The President hopes to get the re- of the national council, and bring her strictions imposed by France upon the again to the front in that body as importation of our pork removed, but a leader in all measures looking has no such hopes as to like restrictions | to the country's prosperity and greatness. The Democratic party has hon-He calls attention to the disposition ored itself in honoring JOHN WARof Germany as to respecting our natu- WICK DANIEL, and we congratulate the party no less than we do the young He alludes to England and our fish- senator that is to be. The man and the party are well met, and in their meeting illustrate the vigor and the progressive treaty with England. He recommends ideas and principles of the new Vir-

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

on to the good, the pure, and the noble

that hallow the past, and regarding

out confidently to the grand possibilities

Under the law passed by the Legislature last winter prohibiting the holding of two elective offices by one person at the same time, would a man holding the office of sheriff, for instance, vacate that office by his acceptance of a seat in the Legislature? or would he have to resign before he could legally become a member of that body? Respectfully,

December 7, 1885. To take a seat in the Legislature would be to vacate the office of

We have read with great interest our good friend's article of thirty pages on the question of the succession to the presidency. It was not intended for publication.

We have received from the superintendent a copy of the fourteenth an-

lum, with address of Rev. P. H. Hoge, list of the friends of the asylum, &c. This noble charity is becoming more popular every day under the kindly management of Mrs. GILL.

The History of Bimetallism in the United States. By J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University. New York: D.

APPLETON & Co. 1886. This is an interesting subject. We have just real Mr. EDWARD AT-KINSON'S last article on the subject. It is an able presentation of the monometallic side of the question. The book before us is much more pretentious than that article, or Judge HUGHES's little book, or a dozen other contributions to the literature of real money. We have read the monometallists' arguments as carefully as those of the bimetallists, and are consequently in quite a judicial frame of mind. Mr. LAUGHLIN'S book is worth reading.

By the way, he quotes in full a law which most people have lost sight of. We know, too, that all the troubles the We allude to the law which provides that the holder of any of the silver coins of the United States smaller than one dollar may present them in sums of not less than \$20 at any treasurer's or assistant treasurer's office and receive therefor lawful money; and also provides that the said small silver coins shall be a legal-tender in all sums not exceeding \$10 in full payment of all dues, public and private; from which we infer that postage stamps may be paid for in silver

For saleby WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

BRIEF COMMENT.

The President's message is pretty

"General LOGAN's will be a modest effort." Then it will not be anything like JOHN.

As a suggestion to the Republican party that we are capable of running this Government, the President's mes-

" Senator RIDDLEBERGER is of the opinion that there are three parties now represented in the Senate." But one is a very small party.

The Salida (Cal.) News says : " Not a single death within a year from climatic causes, with a population of 3,000. There is no city in the world that can point to such a health record," What, no "malaria"? Then prohibition does prohibit.

Disabled Soldiers.

NOTTOWAY COUNTY, December 7, 1885. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

While I believe the Soldiers' Home may be a very good institution, there are hundreds of maimed and disabled itizens who were so unfortunate as to lose lers arms and health in defence of this once grand old State who will never enter the doors of the Soldiers' Home. Why? Because they have loved ones at home they would have to leave behind, and rather than leave forget those poor few who are comannually, and other southern States I could mention follow suit. Must Virginia's disabled live on and eke out a miserable existence until relieved by the hand of death? Better had they fallen on the field of battle and annually receive their portion of flowers on decoration-day. ONE ARM.

thinks must mourn, and he alone is suffering can be cured by Salvation Oil.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIGIT-TRIMMER -Married, on Wednesday. November 11, 1885, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. B. Funsten, will Life C. ELLIGIT to NORA J. TRIMMER; both of this city. LAMB - BROCKENBROUGH. - Married, at St. John s church, Warsaw, Richmond county, Va., on December I, 1885, JAMES C, LAMB, of Richmond, and SAIDE, daughter of William F. Brockenbrough, of "Believille," Richmond county, Va.

DEATHS.

COOK.—Died, at the residence of his brother, Colonel Richard P. Cook, in New Kent county, December 6, 1885, at 2 o'clock A. M., Captain WILLIAM COOK, in the sixtyenth year of his age.

HEYER, Died, at his residence, in Hen-rico county, Va., December 7, 1885, at 2 P. M., FREDERICK HEYER, in the sixty-sign research between M., FREDERICK HEYER, in the sixtynith year of his age.

His funeral will take place at St. Mary's
German Catholic church WEDNESDAY
MORNING, December 9th, at 9 o'clock,
Friends and acquaintances of the family
will attend without further notice.

Lexington and Richmond (Ky.) papers
please copy.

21°

please copy.

HIRSHEERG,—Died, suddenly, at the residence of his son (Isidor Hirshberg), No. 1716 east Main street, JOSEPH HIRSH-BERG, in the fifty fourth year of his age. Funeral from the above residence THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 3.30 o'clock, Friends and acquaintances of the family respectfully invited.

Cincinnati and Baltimore papers please copy.

Chemian and Entimore papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—Died, at the residence of her nusband, No. 603 Twenty-seventh street, becomber 7. 1883, at 5.45 P. M. ADDIE JOHNSON. daughter of A. O. Long, decased, and Lucy A. Long, in the twenty-flist year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the Ebenezer Baptist church on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family and those of her husband, William Isaac Johnson, are earnestly requested to attend without further notice.

o clock, Monday evening. December 7th, Mrs. KATIE MULLEN, wife of W. H. Mul-The funeral will take place WEDNESDAY MORNING. Becember 9th, at 9 o'clock, from 8t. Patrick's church. The friends of the family, and those of her brother, George P. McDonough are invited to attend. 2t*

NEURATH.—Died, at the residence of his father, in this city. Tuesday morning, at 1:30 o'clock, FRANCIS PHILIP NEURATH son of F. Neorath; aged sixteen years eleven months and four days.

His funeral will take place at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOOD from his father's residence, corner of Main and Fifteeath streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend, SAMANNI.—Died. December 7, 1855, at The funeral will take place WEDNESDAY

SAMANNI.—Died. December 7, 1885, at 3:25 P. M., at his residence, 327 west Main street, JOSEPH SAMANNI, in the thirtieth street, JOSEPH SAMASSE, in the decided spear of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10 o'clock from St. leter's Cathedral, with requirem mass. Friends and acquaintances invited.

SANTA CLAUS ON A LARK." A Capital Christmas Story,

ву WASHINGTON GLADDEN. SEE THE CHRISTMAS ST. NICHOLAS. [de 9-1t]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

AN IMPORTANT STATE PAPER. Retreschment and Reform-Army and Na-

vy-Silver-Mormonism-Civil Service-Land Laws-National Library Building, &c. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] The following is the President's mes-

sage : To the Congress of the Unifed States: Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement, caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks Vice Fresident of the United States. His

record in his country's history.

A hiple and repeated proofs of the esteem and condence in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity; and at length full of years and honors, he has been ladderest amid universal sorrow and benediction. rest amid universal sorrow and benediction.

The Constitution, which requires those
chosen to legislate for the people to annuaily meet in the discharge of their solemn
trust, also requires the President to give to
Congress information of the state of the
Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a
compilar nee with these constitutional directions it is well for us to bear in mind that
our usefulness to the people's interests will
be promoted by a constant appreciation of
the scope and character of our respective
duties as they relate to Federal legislation.
While the Executive may recommend such

the people.

The jealous watchfuldess of our constituencies, great and small supplements their suffrages, and before the tribunal they establish every public servant should be

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign Fowers continue to be friendly. Our postion, after nearly a century of successfur constitutional government, maintenance of the continuous states of the continuous states.

CHROCHAL AMERICA.

of its satisfaction.

High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in hits service. The restoration of peace on the isthman by the restablishment of the constituted Government there being thus accomplished the forces of the United States were with-

COLOMBIA.

Pending these occurrences a question of nuch importance was presented by decrees of the Colombian Government proclaiming the closure of certain ports then in the hands of macroents, and declaring vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and hable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of perts not in the possession of the Government, but held by hostile partitions, could not be recognized; neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed hose home propositional law, whatever might be the definition and penalty of their acts under the nunricipal law of the State against whose authority they were in revoit. The demal by this Government of the Colombian propositions did not however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the thargents.

The Colombian Government has expressed its willingness to negotiate conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims of forcing critizens arising out of the desiruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of and separating the Atlantic fron the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century.

NICARAGUA. COLOMBIA.

of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century.

NICARAGUA.

My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragus a treaty for the construction by and at the sole cost of the United States of a casal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before the Senate. Fending the action of that body thereon I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from resubmission to the Senate.

Maintaining, as I do, the tenets of a line of Fresidents from Washington's day which proscribe entangling alliances with foreign States, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of mew and distant territory, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of the irresistible tide of commercial expansion which, as the concomitant of our active civilization, day by day is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation, and communication to which seam and electricity have given birth, but our duty in the present instructs us to address surseives mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our own borders, though realously alert in preventing the American hemiciphere from being involved in the political problems and compileations of distant Governments therefore, I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or right outside of our own territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the State where such interestile. While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged. I am of opinion that any scheme to that end to be considered with avor should be free from the features alluded to.

MULLEN,-Died, at five minutes to 5

favor should be free from the features alluded to.

The Tehuantepecrente is declared by energineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists to afford an entirely practicable transit for vessels and cargoes by means of a ship-railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over others more remote from the aximal lines of traffic between Europe and the Pacific, and particularly between the Valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America, are deserving of consideration,

FOR THE WORLD'S ENDERFIT.

Whatever highway may be constructed

FOR THE WORLE'S RENEFIT.

Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit—a trust for markind to be removed from the chance of domination by any single Power—nor become a point of invitation for hostilities of a prize for war-like ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership, and operation of such a work by this Government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign State whose re-

and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our national polity, or present means. The lapse of years has abundantly coafirmed the wisdom and foresight of those earlier Administrations, which, long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of intercoencie transit across the American latinus, and consecrated it in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declarations and through the format obligation of treaties. Toward such realization the efforts of my Administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who while Secretary of the states of the states. clared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who, while Secretary of State in 1858, announced that, "what the United States want in Central America, next to the happiness of its people, is the security and neutrality of the interoceanic routes which lead through if,"

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The construction of three transcontinental lines of railway, all in successful operation, wholly within our territory and uniting the Atlantic and the Facilita oceans, has been accompanied by results of a most interesting and impressive nature, and has created new conditions, not in the routes of commerce only but in political geography which powerfully affect our retations toward, and necessarily increase our interest in, any transistance in rota which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic or, in other contingencies, for uses immical to both. Transportation is a factor in the cost of commodities scarce; y second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our experience already has proven the great in portance of having the competition be-

RELATIONS WITH CHINA

fully sustained.
In the application of the acts lately passed
execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of
extended the treaty of 1880, restrictive of
the innulgration of Chinese laborers into
the United States, individual cases of hardilp have occurred beyond the power of the
xecutive to remedy and calling for judi-

accutive to remedy and caming its accutive to remedy and caming its accutive of the Chinese question in a Western States and Territories is, despite its restrictive legislation for from being attifactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoning Territory, where numbers of more ending Chinaneen, indispatably within the government of the treaties and the law, were numbered by a mob. and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same cincent threatened outbreak of the same cincent threatened outbreak of the same cincent threatened outbreak.

No opportunity has been omitted to testify the friendliness of this Government toward Corea, whose entrance into the family of treaty Powers the United States were the first to recognize, I regard with favor the application made by the Corean Government to be allowed to employ American officers as military instructors, to which the consent of Congress becomes necessary, and I am happy to say this request has the oneutrent sanction of thina and Japan. The arrest and imprisonment of Julio R. Santos. a cilizan of the United States, by the authorities of Ecuador, gave rise to a contention, with that Government, in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial on the announced charges and with all the guarantees of defence stipulated by treaty was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence, and repeated and carnest representations on our purform. Santos was, after an algored trial and conviction, eventually included in a general decree of annesty and pardoned by the French and American Chains Commission to be due from the United States to French claims and an account of injuries suffered by the and an account of injuries suffered by the and an account of injuries suffered by the mans on account of injuries suffered by the and an account of injuries suffered by the and an account of injuries suffered by the mans on account of injuries suffered by the mans on account of injuries suffered by the propriated by the last Congress has been duly paid to the French Government.

FERNEL SPOLIATION CLAIMS. efore you. WITH COREA.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The act of February 25, 1885, provided for a preliminary search of the records of French prize courts for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoliations committed prior to 1801. The daty has been performed and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

or the report of the sale way that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France continues, notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of saultary danger in its use; but I entertain strong hopes that with a better understanding of the matter this vexatious promitition will be matter this vexatious promitition will hopes that with a better understanding of the matter this vexatious promibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Ger-many, Austria, and other countries, where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of a reasonable observer.

without present prospect of a reasonable change.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past yesr has attracted attention by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the imperial Government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of Germanorigin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the Empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this Government with regard to this class of questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding. doubtiess lend to a satisfactory understanding.

The dispute of Germany and Spain relative to the domination of the Caroline islands has attracted the attention of this Government by reason of the extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in these parts during the pest thirty years and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly alloof from the proprietary issues raised between the Powers, to both of which the United States are friendly, this Government expects that nothing in the present contention shall unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce, or there domis

ciled, and has so informed the Governments of Spain and Germany.

The marked good-will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year.

FISHERIES.

The termination of the fishing clauses of the Treaty of Washington in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the list of July of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing ir British-American waters but for a diplomatic understanding reached with her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruptio of those operations should take place durin

THE ALERY. The Arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by her Majesty's Gov-ernh ent to aid in the relief of the Greely opes that a satisfactory result may be soon

ALASKA AND BRITISH COLOMBIA.

removal of existing burdens and analying restrictions; and although a satisfactory termination is promised, I am compelled to fee by its amounteement.

An international Copyright Conference was held at Berne in September, on the increasion of the Swiss Government. The gives of the United States attended as a belegate, but refrached from committing his Government to the results, even by saming the 16-conmendatory protocol adopted. The interesting and important subsect of international copyright has been subsect of international copyright has been

his Government to the results, even by signing the teconimendatory protocol adopted. The interesting and important subsect of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to effect the object in view. And while there may be question as to the reliable of the form of 1 specific freaty the matured views of the horne Conference cannot fail to aid, your consideration of the commercial treaty of 1 seg-between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that Government, While there is question as to the sufficiency of the notice of termination given yet as the commercial rights of our citizens in Turkey come under the favored-mation guarantees of the prior treaty of 1830, and as equal treatment is admitted by the Porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of this Government to the revision of the Ottoman tariffs, in which the treaty Powers have been invited to jobs.

with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, has

with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1893, has been agreed upon and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Under section 3595 of the Revised Statutes all funds held in trust by the United States and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States bearing a rate of interest not less than 5 per centum per annum. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a raje of Interest, the letter of the statute is at present imapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest interest now paid. The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such accretions. It being contrary to the general rule of this Government to allow interest on claims, i recommend the repeal of the provision in question, and the disposition, under a uniformule, of the present accumulations from investments of this make. CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

the treaty Powers have been invited to join.

Questions concerning our citizens in Turkey may be affected by the Porte's non-acquiescence in the right of expatriation and by the Imposition of religious tests as a condition of residence in which this givernment cannot concur. The United States must hold in their intercourse with every Power that the status of their citizens is to be respected and equal civil privileges accorded to them, without rogard to creed, and affected by no consideration save those growing out of domiciliary return to the hand of original allegance, or of unfulfilled personal obligations which may survive, under municipal laws, after such voluntary return.

The negotiation with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the Mixed Commission constituted under the treaty of 1866, was resumed in view of the resonal acquiescence of the Venezuelan envoy in the principal point advanced by this towernment that the effects of the old treaty could only be set acide by the operation of a low convention. A result it saint antial second

lecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were \$322.698,706.38. Of this sum \$181.471.1838,34 was received from customs and \$112,498,725.54 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as given above, were \$22,292.163.54 isset than those for the year ended June 30, 1884. This diminution emphases a failing off of \$13.395,550.42 in the receipts from customs and \$9,687,344.97 in the receipts from tustoms and \$9,687,344.97 in the receipts from the size of the great of the Total ordinary expenditures of the Total Stry at the close of the year of \$44.171.27. This is \$40,928.854.32 less than the samplus reported at the close of the previous year.

\$213,700,049-09-4

ernment, with a view to permanent that security. To this end I recommend that authority be given to accept the gifts adverted to in Japan and Siam, and to purchase in the other countries mamed, with provision for furniture and repairs. A considerable saving in routals would result.

The World's Industrial Exposition, held at New Orleans last winter, with the assist a nee of the Federal Government, attracted a large number of foreign exhibits, and proved of great value in spreading among the conceins of visitors from Mexico and Ecutria and South America a wider Rnow ledge of the varied manufactures and productions of this country, and their availability in exchange for the productions of the south of the works of American artists. The dolum of the policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the painings of foreign artists and exempts the productions of American satists residing abroad, and wis receive gratuitously advantages and instruction, is visited upon our citizens on the convenient will be at a premium over silver, and the advantages and instruction, is visited upon our citizens on the convenient will be advantaged from the distinction; and in their interest, and for other choicus reasons, I strongly recommend the production of the south of the south of the several branches of the troops and the same of the comment will be adjusted to the change; but even if this tags of the production of the land, most defenseless of all, that the inter result will be but ton portary, and that the butter household on the subject of the convenient the convenient will be adjusted to the change; but even if this tags to the production and the subjects of the convenient will be adjusted to the change; but even if this tags to the production and the production of the particularly in the ways of the production of the particularly in the convenient of the particularly in the subject of the particularly in the subject of the particularly in the convenient of the particularly in the subject of the particularly in the convenient o